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# The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

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PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

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VOL. IV.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

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### MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

*January 21, 1839. Stated Meeting.* The Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk took the chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his correspondence, and that he officiated in the morning of the 2d Sunday after Epiphany, January 20, in St. Bartholomew's Church, in this city, having the satisfaction of co-operating with his brother the Foreign Secretary, who officiated in the afternoon. In this parish the plan now in successful operation in St. Peter's and Christ Church, Philadelphia, has just been introduced with the prospect of permanent good. The whole collections for the day, for Diocesan, Domestic and Foreign Missions, amounted to about \$220.

On the report of the Committee on Northern Missions, the resignation of the Rev. M. K. Cushman, as a Missionary in Michigan, was accepted. And the salary of the Rev. M. Marcus, Missionary at Nantucket, Massachusetts, was fixed.

On the report of the Committee on Southern Missions, Greensboro, Alabama, was adopted as a station, and the Rev. J. R. Goodman appointed its Missionary; Russellville, Kentucky, was discontinued as a station, to take effect on the first of April next, the Missionary depending in future upon other means than the Missionary funds for support; and the salaries of the Rev. M. L. Forbes, Missionary at Columbus, Mississippi, and the Rev. W. Presby, Missionary at Frankfort, Kentucky, were fixed.

On the nomination of the Rt. Rev. Bishop McCoskry, the Rev. Darius Barker was appointed a Missionary in Michigan, a salary being appropriated to him subject to his being assigned to Jonesville.

The Secretary and General Agent was instructed to visit Washington and its vicinity early in February, one object of the journey

being to attend to some business of the Committee in that city, and the whole requiring an absence of two or three weeks; and it was determined to dispense with the first stated meeting in February, and to hold an adjourned meeting on the 28th of January, instead of it.

*January 28. Adjourned Meeting.* The Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk took the chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported the writing of about twenty letters; and that on Septuagesima Sunday, January 27, he officiated in St. Peter's Church, in this city, when a collection was made for Domestic Missions, amounting to about \$125.

On the report of the Committee on Northern Missions, the salaries of the Rev. A. Steele, Missionary at New Albany, Indiana, and the Rev. W. Douglass, Missionary at Tremont, Illinois, were fixed.

On the report of the Committee on Southern Missions, the resignation of the station at Shelbyville, Kentucky, by the Rev. N. N. Cowgill was accepted; the salary of the Rev. W. A. Harris, Missionary at Tuscumbia and Florence, Alabama, was fixed; and an outfit was voted to the Rev. E. Reed as a Missionary in Tennessee.

The hiring or procuring suitable accommodations for the Committee for the ensuing year, was referred to the Finance Committee with power.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

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### MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

*February 5, 1859. Stated Meeting.*—Rev. Dr. Eastburn in the chair.

Among the letters reported were, one from Bishop McCoskry, accepting his appointment as substitute for the preacher of the annual sermon, in June, before the Board of Missions—and a letter from Bishop Polk complying with the request of this Committee that he should visit Texas at an early date, &c.

The proposed Mission to Constantinople was placed under the supervision of the Standing Committee on Missions to Greece.

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## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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### DOMESTIC.

#### INDIAN TERRITORY.

FROM THE REV. H. GREGORY, SPECIAL MISSIONARY AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

*Fort Leavenworth, Jan. 1, 1839.*

With fervent gratitude to that kind Providence which has kept me in health and safety, I report myself as being fairly at

my station. Of my visit with Bishop Kemper to the Senecas, you will be informed by our report. That accomplished, I was anxious to hasten my journey hither ; but the early interruption of the river navigation, and the severity of a premature winter, raised up difficulties which caused perplexing and burdensome delays. I made arrangements to leave Boonville on the 4th of December, and at the end of two days and a half, had been able to proceed only 24 miles. I was then left for two days at a miserable cabin in an inhospitable prairie. Proceeding thence 50 miles, the post-coaches (three in number) were all broken, and a delay of three days was the consequence. Another three brought me to this Fort. Twelve days were thus consumed in travelling a distance of about 164 miles. The last day, anxious to get through, I left my baggage, (which I have not yet received,) and hiring an Indian guide, came on horseback.

On Sunday, December 16th, the day after my arrival, I officiated in a temporary room, and the same place has been occupied for worship the two remaining Sundays of the year which has now closed. In the mean time, an attempt is made to repair the room, and make it comfortable. In the six companies of dragoons stationed here, there are now about 400 men. Of the laborers and others engaged in and near the garrison, there are probably some 50 or 60 persons more. An additional force of several hundred men is expected to be stationed here, as soon as quarters for them are completed. If, therefore, we regard simply the number of persons for whom religious instruction and the ordinances of the gospel are to be provided, the importance of this station is abundantly evident.

The opportunities, since my arrival here, for obtaining information relative to Indian Missions, have, of course, been small. I shall speak on this subject with diffidence and reserve, until a longer observation and more careful inquiry enable me to communicate facts. Of one thing, however, I may speak—and that is, the importance of doing all that, under the circumstances, can be done for the improvement of the tribes concentrated within the Indian Territory. Many thousands are already gathered here, and their number, in pursuance of the policy of Government, will be constantly increasing for several years to come. What is to restrain the savage passions of rude barbarians, to check the strong desire for sweet revenge, and keep so many restless and hostile tribes in peace with each other and the whites ? What, but that blessed gospel which, at the very moment that it sanctifies the relation of man to his Maker, improves him in every other respect, restraining every improper temper, and cherishing every private and social virtue. Give to the red men or the West not merely a knowledge of agriculture, nor merely the captivating forms of a religious system, but that christian knowledge which teaches them to live as christians, and they will then have the best motives to all necessary and practicable improvement, and will exhibit the best results in that “ peace



on earth and good will toward men which is both the cause and the effect of christian civilization. I have never felt so strongly the importance of giving to this vast Indian population the means of improvement with all possible diligence, as since I have been in its vicinity. The whole western frontier, as more immediately interested, and the whole American people, as responsible for the results of that policy which has placed so many tribes in fearful contiguity, have reason to demand, and with an earnestness that may be clamorous, the immediate employment of those benign and humanizing influences, which alone can bring the lion to dwell with the lamb, and cause the leopard to lie down with the kid. Come quickly the happy day when the scalping-knife and war-whoop shall be exchanged for the implements of husbandry, and the prayers of christian worshippers.

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INDIANA.

FROM THE RIGHT REV. JACKSON KEMPER, D. D., MISSIONARY BISHOP  
OF MISSOURI, IOWA, WISCONSIN AND INDIANA.

*Michigan City, Jan. 7, 1839.*

I have been so much favored during my present visitation, that I am tempted to remain some weeks longer on this side of the Mississippi. Sunday, the 23d of December, I consecrated the church at Madison, and on Christmas day administered the Holy Communion and confirmed one person. The next Sunday I consecrated the church at Lafayette, and confirmed eleven. Yesterday, in this city, I confirmed eleven. To-morrow, with divine permission, and accompanied by the Rev. S. R. Johnson, I start for Milwaukie, Wisconsin, by way of Chicago.

My whole mission apparently requires me to spend a month or two during the spring at the East, but I am afraid I cannot do it. On the last of May our Indiana Convention opens; and from that time it will occupy me till the first of January, 1840, to visit my jurisdiction through its length and breadth.

Indianapolis is highly promising. The Crawfordsville church looks well, but it is not at all finished inside. I preached there a few evenings since. It must not be left vacant if we can procure a Missionary for it. Lafayette is highly prosperous, and its most estimable rector is exercising the happiest influence, not only in the town, but throughout the surrounding country to a great extent. He is now with me, and will be my companion for two or three weeks. The prospects of La Porte are encouraging. Here at Michigan city we have a most excellent man. If divine Providence smiles upon us, and the year proves to be one of health and prosperous business, I believe the Church will grow rapidly in this part of the State. Yesterday, besides the two Messrs. Johnsons, we had a visit from Messrs. Stout and Selkrig, of Michigan; and last night there was a collection for Missions, amounting to fifty dollars. The Christmas greens, the beautiful conformity of the whole congregation to the service—



all the circumstantials—made us feel as if we were worshipping with an old established church.

As soon as I return to St. Louis I will send on the report of my visit to the Seneca Indians. I wish the Committee, however, to understand that I have pledged the best efforts of the Church to send to those people a Missionary or a schoolmaster, if they will accept of him.

*Lafayette, Jan. 28, 1839.*

Milwaukie, Wisconsin, which I have recently visited in company with the Rev. S. R. Johnson, deserves immediate attention. We had five services there, all of which were well attended, notwithstanding the rain and snow. I confirmed two persons, baptized three children, and administered the Lord's Supper to fourteen. This place appeared so attractive to us that, if we were at liberty, we would make it our residence. Last Sunday, (20th Jan.,) accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. S. R. and D. V. M. Johnson, I visited Mishawaka and South Bend. During the visitation two adults were baptized and eight persons were confirmed; of whom one was of South Bend, two of Cleveland, a little village on the very borders of Michigan, and the rest of Mishawaka. Our excellent brother the Rev. Mr. Stout has been faithful in his ministrations, and has since midsummer given one half of his time to Indiana. The few but zealous Episcopalians of Mishawaka, and the size and future prospects of South Bend demand, in my opinion, that there should be a Missionary devoted to these places.

On Monday, the 21st of January, the Rev. S. R. Johnson and myself went with Mr. Stout to Goshen, twenty miles from Mishawaka. This little village contains three Episcopal families and is situated on the borders of a very rich prairie. Ten miles from it, is Bristol, where there are likewise three Episcopal families—and ten miles from both these places is Elkhart, (on the St. Joseph,) where Mr. Stout has been frequently solicited to preach. All these places I presume are peculiarly destitute of public worship, the Methodist meeting-house in Goshen being opened but once in a month. Here I preached, and baptized two children. There were three candidates for confirmation; but as there was some hesitation in reference to it, in consequence of the shortness of the notice, I advised them to wait until summer, when I hope to visit that region again.

I am now hastening to St. Louis, where I hear the church is ready for consecration, and where many arduous duties await me. I shall remain in that city I presume until Easter. I have received Mr. Gregory's report and as soon as I have the answer of the Senecas will communicate with you fully.

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FROM THE REV. D. V. M. JOHNSON, MISSIONARY AT MICHIGAN CITY.  
*Michigan City, Jan. 9, 1839.*

Having been absent from my station to attend the consecration of the church at Lafayette, which took place the Sunday

after Christmas—my report for the last quarter has been necessarily delayed. I met there our much esteemed Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Britton, of Indianopolis, and can assure you we passed a delightful season. For three successive Lord's days, the Bishop has consecrated three churches, and held confirmations in each. These events tend to gladden his heart, and afford to us all, occasions for devout gratitude to God for his blessing upon us—thus brightening our future prospects and giving fresh impulse to our zeal in proclaiming Jesus Christ and him crucified. On the morning of the new year, accompanied by the Bishop and the Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, we set out for this city, the principal sphere of my labors, where we arrived on Thursday evening. On Friday evening divine service was held: Rev. Mr. Johnson of Lafayette read the prayers, and the sermon was preached by Bishop Kemper. Saturday we were joined by the Rev. Messrs. Selkirk and Stout, the latter of whom preached in the evening. On Sunday morning the Rev. Mr. Selkirk read prayers; I baptized two adults and the Bishop preached. In the afternoon the rite of confirmation was administered to eleven individuals, Rev. Mr. Stout reading prayers and the Rev. S. R. Johnson preaching the sermon. The evening was devoted to the cause of Missions and, considering the unpleasant state of the weather, I was gratified by seeing so respectable an audience. Upon this occasion the Bishop preached and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Selkirk and Johnson; after which the first collection was made for the cause of Missions in the West, in our infant church, amounting to fifty-two dollars, which I herewith enclose you, and, in addition, ten dollars from my own "family mite box." Our services have all been well attended and I trust it has been a "time of refreshing" to us all "from the presence of the Lord." This visit of our highly beloved Bishop will leave, I doubt not, a lasting impression upon the minds of this people, and under the blessing of God may be instrumental in the salvation of many souls. Accompanied by his long tried friend, Rev. S. R. Johnson, he left us on Tuesday for Milwaukee and will return next week to visit other stations in Northern Indiana. Since the return of health to our community, (for which great blessing God's holy name be praised,) my congregation has been gradually increasing in numbers and, I trust, also in their devotion to those things which make for their peace. The Sunday school has revived and is in a flourishing condition. I have preached most of the time since my last report, thrice during the Lord's day, explaining, at the third service, the Liturgy of the Church. I have baptized two infants and two adults—and attended seven funerals. One has been added to the communion.

I have also preached several times at LaPorte to a very respectable audience. There are in and about La Porte ten or fifteen families attached to the Church, and from seven to ten communi-

cants. But I find very little can be effected without regular services.

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WISCONSIN.

FROM THE REV. R. F. CADLE, MISSIONARY AT PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

*Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Dec. 26, 1838.*

I had the pleasure of receiving, on the 13th instant, your letter of Nov. 20th—and am obliged to the Committee for the resolution contained in it. I shall be happy to perform any Missionary services that may be within my power, and that do not interfere with the fulfilment of the duties connected with my present charge.\*

Since the date of my last report, Sept. 28th, I have officiated as chaplain at this post, and occasionally preached at the court-house for the county of Crawford, with the sanction and at the recommendation of Gen. Brooke. During the last quarter, I have preached twice on each Sunday, excepting Sunday, Dec. 9th, when I was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Gear, who officiated on the morning of that day at Fort Crawford, and on the afternoon at the court-house. My services have been principally performed at the Fort; but I preached at the court-house on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 7th, on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 28th, and on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 18th. On the evening of Monday, Dec. 24th, I preached at Fort Crawford; and also on the morning of Christmas day, when I administered the Lord's Supper to ten persons, two of whom are accessions to the number of our communicants at this place. In all my services at the Fort, there are always some of the people of the settlement of Prairie du Chien present. The room set apart for public worship, has been furnished, by the care of the commanding officer, with a suitable desk for the performance of divine service, and with every accommodation, inviting the attendance of the citizen as well as the soldier. In October, I married a couple in the settlement of Prairie du Chien, and in the present month I attended the burial of a soldier of this garrison. Since the early part of November I have attended a small Sunday school in the Fort.

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ILLINOIS.

FROM THE REV. JAMES DE PUI, MISSIONARY AT DIXONVILLE.

*Dixonville, Dec. 20, 1838.*

One of the proprietors of the village has been preparing for us a suitable room for public worship; the unusually early arrival of winter has, however, hindered its completion, and we are therefore obliged to meet together for public worship in private houses. As soon as the spring opens, we hope to commence efforts for the erection of a suitable church edifice. We expect, at that season, the arrival of several Episcopal families, who have been induced to locate among us from the fact of the establishment of an Episcopal congregation in this village. The

\*Mr. Cadle, as the chaplain of Fort Crawford, derives his support from Government.



greatest difficulty which the christian minister feels in the commencement of his labors in the West, is the want of a suitable place to accommodate the congregation. Every house and room are occupied. And even when individuals open their private houses for public worship, it subjects them to great inconvenience. And, besides, it cannot be expected, that when individuals have not had sufficient time to erect buildings for their own accommodation, they should give much of their time and efforts to matters of a public nature. The want, however, of a church edifice, is attended with the worst of consequences. Many, who, when in the East, attended public worship regularly because they were well accommodated, now learn to remain at home, and fall into habits of utter indifference to religion and the public services of the house of God. By the time suitable accommodations are provided for a congregation, they have gone far down the stream of indifference and worldliness; and then it is going against the current to bring them back. It is further to be observed, that most individuals who come to the West, are in immediate want of all their pecuniary means, and they cannot spare much toward charitable or public purposes.

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FROM THE REV. A. H. CORNISH, MISSIONARY AT JULIET.

*Juliet, Dec. 28, 1838.*

I reached this place October 22d, in company with my diocesan, Bishop Chase, and have since officiated regularly here, and at places adjacent. Thus far Infinite Goodness hath furthered us by his continual help. Verily "the lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places: Yea, I have a goodly heritage," embracing an area of forty miles square and upwards, thickly dotted over with the habitations of civilized life; with ten villages, containing an average population of three hundred inhabitants.

Juliet is very pleasantly situated on either bank of the Des Plaines, and also of the great canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, which is constructed here along the bed of the stream. Its present population exceeds twelve hundred, and every thing seems to promise a fair, if not rapid, increase. It is the shire town of a populous county, and, consequently, the residence of many professional men, beginners in the chosen pursuit of life. Other denominations have been here from "the beginning," now three years only; nevertheless the Church, though but recently here, is well received and duly appreciated, if we may judge from an average attendance on her Sunday services of seventy-five and upwards. I have passed three Sundays at places on the Fox river—two at a place fifty miles distant, the other at two places thirty miles from this. At the two latter, Charleston and Geneva, a church was organized, by the name of St. Paul's parish." Probably there are in the two villages five hundred inhabitants; a large number, considering that they are located on unsurveyed lands, and date not more



than a year or eighteen months from their beginning. Returning I held a service on a Monday evening at Napiersville, a place eighteen miles from here, and equal in size to either of those above named. At the three places there are, perhaps, eight communicants, and ten or twelve families desirous of the services of the Church. I have written my diocesan respecting them, and doubt not he will take such measures as he may deem necessary in their case. I officiate one fourth of the time at Lockport, a rapidly increasing village, five miles north of this place.

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FROM THE REV. J. L. DARROW, MISSIONARY AT COLLINSVILLE, &c.

*Collinsville, Jan. 1, 1839.*

We hope in Edwardsville to put up some place of worship in the spring, which will of necessity be a very cheap one, unless our friends from abroad shall assist us with their donations. Our subscription is between four and five hundred dollars. If we could procure enough elsewhere to raise the sum to fifteen hundred dollars, we should be particularly gratified; and, as this is a county town, it is somewhat important that our house should be as good as can be procured for that sum. But we mean to keep out of debt, and to put up such a house as our means will justify. We did intend building this fall, but the early cold weather induced us to postpone the attempt till spring. We equally need a church in Collinsville. We must have houses of worship if we hope to see the Church established on a firm basis. At the latter place there seems more interest on the subject of religion than has been usual. I expect next Lord's day to baptize an adult, who has recently given evidence of conversion. I pray God to add to his Church daily of such as shall be saved.

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MISSOURI.

FROM THE REV. F. F. PEAKE, MISSIONARY AT BOONVILLE.

*Boonville, Dec. 31, 1838.*

Since my last report, Bishop Kemper has paid us another visitation. On his way to the Indian country he spent two days with us, (Nov. 11th and 12th,) preached and administered the communion. From this tour he returned on the 30th of November, and the next day I started in company with him for Fayette, leaving Mr. Gregory to supply my place at Boonville. At Fayette the Bishop preached twice on Sunday, Dec. 1st, and administered the communion. On Monday we rode to Columbia, where the Bishop preached in the evening of the same day. The evening of the following day found us at Fulton, where the Bishop preached again, and where, on the next day, (Wednesday,) he confirmed three, administered the communion to several, and baptized five children. For this place I still feel a deep interest. Since the Bishop's visit, I have received a letter from a prominent individual there, requesting me to give to it one fourth of my time if possible, and offering to defray my travelling expenses, if nothing more. But it seems out of my

power to comply at this season of the year. Still I hope they will not be left destitute much longer. At Rocheport I have lately officiated twice, under encouraging circumstances. This town, you will recollect, is on the opposite bank of the river, ten miles below Boonville—a thriving little place, and promises to be a town of considerable importance. There is no church of any denomination in the place as yet, and the good people were so charmed with our service, that they talk much of building an Episcopal church, though there is but one communicant in the place. Of course I shall urge it on by every means in my power. On the whole, I feel encouraged. God is with us, I know; and if we labor patiently and in much faith, He will be merciful unto us and bless us. I have ten dollars for Missions, which I forward this month by private conveyance.

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FROM THE REV. C. S. HEDGES, MISSIONARY AT HANNIBAL AND PALMYRA.

*Hannibal, Jan. 7, 1839.*

Amidst all the trials and privations with which I have met, I have some reasons why I should not entirely despond. It affords me great joy that I now have it in my power to inform the Committee, and I would record the fact with the profoundest gratitude to the great Head of the Church, under whose good Providence the “work was begun, continued, and ended,” that St. Paul’s church, Palmyra, is completed. The church is a small, but neat edifice, surmounted by a steeple, and is the second Episcopal church in the state. I have officiated in it for some weeks past, and always to attentive and serious congregations.

Our prospects in Hannibal never were better than at present. The number of communicants here has doubled during a few months past. Our list of subscriptions is not yet such as to warrant us in commencing to build a church. This town being on the river, is fast growing into importance. The population now is not very far short of that of Palmyra. The present number of communicants is ten.

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#### KENTUCKY.

FROM THE REV. T. E. PAINE, MISSIONARY AT PRINCETON, &C.

*Princeton, Jan. 1, 1839.*

I have continued, as heretofore, to fulfil my monthly appointments at Eddyville and Cadiz, and my semi-monthly appointments at this place. In addition to these I have, when it was expedient and possible, held services occasionally on week days at each place, and have a stated week-day appointment at the house of a family attached to the Church, in Trigg county. Owing to the severity of the weather, in the fall and winter, our congregations are, in common with those of other denominations, diminished. We have no places for services that can be made even tolerably comfortable. I believe that the cause of re-

ligion in connection with the Church, is gaining ground as rapidly as, under the circumstances, could be reasonably expected, and am thankful that my labors have been blessed in a measure. Prejudices against our order and forms have diminished; and at each station, particularly Eddville and Cadiz, the services are attended with increasing interest. In my travels I have discovered numbers who were once connected with us, and often, I hope, have succeeded in reviving old and almost forgotten feelings of attachment to the Church. It is hoped the time is not far distant, when they will be found united in worshipping God after the manner of their fathers. In several instances their attachment to the Church has remained steadfast during thirty or forty and in one case seventy years of entire separation, by distance, from its ordinances. Last Sunday I officiated for a little band of Episcopalians on the borders of Tennessee, at their earnest invitation. They had organized a congregation, and are putting up a little church, and although dependent on the occasional and rare visits of ministers in the vicinity, have done much towards making the Church favorably known, and it is believed, have laid the foundation on which will rise, at no very distant day, a parish respectable in point of numbers.

#### TENNESSEE.

FROM THE REV. G. WELLER, D. D., LATE MISSIONARY AT MEMPHIS.

*Memphis, Jan. 1, 1839.*

During the month of October I officiated once on each Lord's day, as heretofore, in a school-house; at the expiration of which period we obtained possession of our new chapel, so far as to be allowed to use it on Sundays; it being still in possession, on week-days, of the builders, whose tardy operations have not permitted us even yet to obtain exclusive possession. On the 21st Sunday after Trinity, I preached in the morning, at an early hour, to the slaves on Mr. Rambert's estate at Big Creek, and baptized four of the adults, who were not ready and willing at my former visit. One of these was a grey-headed native African, brought from his country in early youth, and at this time he expressed himself anxious to devote himself to the service of God. At his baptism he manifested much emotion, and evinced the deepest sincerity. At noon of the same day I preached at Raleigh, to an attentive congregation. Circumstances, not under my control, have prevented any further services on my part in that town. During the remainder of November, and until the 3d Sunday in Advent, I officiated twice on each Sunday in Memphis. Some appointments for services on week-days, in the same period, failed from the inclemency of the weather.

On the last two Sundays in December, and on Christmas day, I officiated for the congregation of Christ Church, Vicksburg; having visited it at the earnest solicitation of several members of the Church in that city. On Christmas day, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Pinching, I administered the sacra-



ment of the Lord's Supper to more than twenty communicants. While there, I received from the vestry a call to the rectorship of that Church; and having, since my return home, consulted with my friends in this place, they agree with me in thinking it my duty to accept the call. I have accordingly resigned the rectorship of Calvary Church, and consequently cease to be in the employ of the Committee. It is probable that the vacant station may be filled speedily, so far as the action of the vestry is concerned.

In closing my communications to the Domestic Committee, and retiring from the charge of this station, it may be proper for me to remark that, on a review of my mission for the three quarters in which I have been connected with the Church at Memphis, its interests have, by the blessing of God, been in a good degree promoted. I found the station without a regular vestry, or place for worship. The congregation has been duly organized, and a chapel, neatly fitted up, and sufficient for the use of the congregation for some time to come, has been erected on a spacious lot—and has an organ and a bell. The attendance on worship has been good, and though I have not been gratified with those spiritual results which I have sought most, in the increasing seriousness of the people, yet I console myself in some measure with the reflection that the ground is well prepared for my successor, and some good seed has been sown which may spring up in his day, in an abundant harvest. May God, in mercy to perishing souls, grant it to be so.

The condition of the charge I am about to assume, is in part known to the Committee, from its having been formerly a station of theirs. It will suffice therefore for me to say that there are about fifty families of our Church at present in Vicksburg, and about thirty communicants—that a lot has been purchased, and means are to be immediately taken for the erection of a church and parsonage—and that the provision they have made for my support as their rector is ample. I trust I shall have the prayers of the Church that God's blessing may be with me in my new sphere.

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GEORGIA.

FROM THE REV. E. B. KELLOGG, MISSIONARY AT CLARKSVILLE.

*Clarksville, Dec. 29, 1838.*

I commenced services in Clarksville on Sunday the 28th of October. There is only one convenient place of public worship in the village, and in this, with the exception of two Sundays, I have had an opportunity of preaching always once, and sometimes twice. This house is occupied a part of the time by the Methodists, for whose accommodation it was principally designed. I have the pleasure to witness a gradual, but constantly increasing interest in our services. This is manifested not only in the increase of my congregation, but in the unex-



pected demand for Prayer-books and Tracts. Of the former, I have disposed of thirty-one. Of the latter, about one hundred and fifty. On the 12th inst. I organized an Episcopal parish in this place. Several of the gentlemen present, though not professedly Episcopalians, very freely expressed their desire to see an Episcopal church established here. A subscription for such a church has been announced, and more than half enough has been subscribed for the purpose. If workmen can be obtained, we hope to see our church finished and paid for within a year. The first Sunday in next month is appointed for opening our Sunday school. Six teachers are engaged and I have the promise of from forty to fifty scholars. The Saturday evening of each week is to be devoted to the religious instruction of colored persons. My plan is to sit down in their midst, and instruct them in the way of familiar conversation, on all the great points of Christian doctrine and duty, which concern those who have souls to save or lose. There are not more than four or five Episcopal communicants who, at present, reside here throughout the year.

I have spent one Sunday in Gainesville, about thirty miles distant, where I found three Episcopal families. This place, like Clarksville, is resorted to for health during the summer months. I design to commence services there about the first of May, officiating every other Sunday. In the mean time, I think it advisable to confine my services to Clarksville. The incipient state of the Church here, will require for a few months, my constant supervision. My stock of Prayer-books is nearly exhausted, and I shall not probably have one on hand in the course of two weeks. Gainesville is also to be furnished in the spring. What shall I do?

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FLORIDA.

FROM THE REV. J. JONES, MISSIONARY AT QUINCY.

*Quincy, Jan. 1, 1839.*

Having entered on my field of Missionary labor here so recently, it will not be in my power, in this report, to say much, except by way of anticipation. On my arrival in Quincy on the 19th of November last, I was kindly invited by the Methodists to occupy their place of worship. I accepted the invitation and have preached fourteen times up to this date. The congregation is large and attentive. A Sunday school has been organized and promises well. An effort was made shortly after my arrival to ascertain what could be done towards building a church. One individual came forward generously and subscribed \$600 and a lot; and in a very short time it was satisfactorily ascertained, that between three and four thousand dollars could be obtained. A congregation was organized on the 7th of December last, and a vestry elected. The vestry are making preparation to build a handsome church, sixty by forty-

five feet, surmounted by a tower, twenty feet high. This church will cost without furniture, about five thousand dollars. It is to be finished by the first of next November, after which the parish will support itself, it being the intention of the vestry to ask assistance of the Committee no longer than for the current year. This result in so short a period very far surpasses my most sanguine expectations. There never was a better period, however, for the Church to commence her operations here, than the present. She presents herself in the most favorable light. Her studious avoidance of the exciting topics of the day, her unity and peace, all tend in these distracting times to recommend her. Florida embraces a population composed, to a great extent, of the best families of Virginia, the two Carolinas and Georgia. A greater combination of intelligence, liberality and enterprise, is not to be found in any part of the country, having the same number of inhabitants. Let an intelligent, prudent, and zealous preacher of the Cross go amongst them and much can be done.

There are at this time within two hundred miles of this place, three parishes vacant, in either of which great exertions would be made for the support of any suitable clergyman who could be procured. One of these congregations is building a church, another has a subscription, I am told, amounting to \$7,000, and the other I am confident would subscribe enough in one month to build a church.

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FROM THE REV. R. DYCE, MISSIONARY AT KEY WEST.

*Key West, Jan. 1, 1839.*

The report of my Mission, is not so favorable as I could wish; though certainly some improvement has taken place, and the number of communicants somewhat increased. The Committee may be assured I avail myself of every opportunity, both in the pulpit and in frequent visits from house to house, to encourage sentiments of lively and unaffected piety. Those who have attached themselves to our communion, appear to realize their obligations, and to be advancing in the graces of the Christian life. While among those of my usual hearers who have not yet come to feed on the banquet of heavenly food, and whose prejudices against the Church are not entirely removed, a degree of seriousness prevails, and a spirit of inquiry is abroad, from which the most favorable result may be expected. I am sensible that the success of Missionary efforts, depends upon purity of motives in the pastor, succors derived from Heaven, and diligence and industry on the part of the minister in his holy calling. I offer my most earnest prayer that in me these qualifications may be increased. In my situation, I have to contend with difficulties which require courage and patience. Even where the task appeared less arduous, and my business has been to revive and maintain the faith of professed christians, I have met with trials which nothing but confidence

in a good cause, and dependence on God's grace and blessing, could have enabled me to endure. This indeed must be my chief support and my main spring of endeavor and action, in the sphere of duty in which I have engaged. The increase and establishment of the Christian Church, denote a gradual progress from small and sometimes unpromising beginnings, and often imply struggles with some opposing power, and difficulties to be encountered and overcome. And though my progress may be slow and for a time unpromising, still I shall not be disheartened, but shall await with patience and comfort of God's word the success of my endeavors, the times and seasons that are in his hand, and the developments of his counsels and providences. But there is much comfort in knowing that, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties and discouragements, our Church is striking its roots more deeply, and spreading its branches more widely in every part of the infant diocese of Florida.

I trust that ere long the disadvantage we have been laboring under, of having no church edifice, will be supplied. The vestry have agreed to erect a neat and substantial stone church, fifty feet long by thirty-eight in width, capable of containing about 300 persons. There is a great abundance of stone on the island; and it is of such a quality that it can, without much labor, be wrought up for the masons' hands. Stone, however, notwithstanding the facility with which it can be procured and made fit for use, will be somewhat more expensive than wood, but it is infinitely superior in respect of durability. No estimate of the whole pile has been made, but it may be finished at a moderate expense.

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#### ALABAMA.

FROM THE REV. L. B. WRIGHT, MISSIONARY AT SELMA AND HAYNEVILLE.

*Selma, Jan. 2, 1839.*

After toiling for three years with but little apparent success, my feeble efforts seem at length to be in some measure accepted of our Divine Head, and accompanied with his blessing. On my appointment to this station, there was but one Episcopalian at each place. There are now eight communicants at Selma—four having been added since my last report—and there are also seven at Hayneville. At this latter place the population is small, and we labor under much inconvenience, being obliged to hold our service in an open court-house—attendance at the present season is thus rendered almost impossible. There is, however, a reasonable expectation of our building a small church in the spring.

I mentioned in my last report our determination to erect a handsome church here. The vestry have already contracted for the building; the most of the materials are now on the lot, and the carpenters have commenced operations. I have fixed my



residence here to superintend the building ; and by the close of the present year we hope to worship in our own consecrated house. A few ladies are endeavoring to raise funds to provide a bell and communion service.

The last year has been a year of mercies, of restored health to myself and family, and of cheerful labor. Friends also have been given us, who have greatly strengthened our hands : may we walk so diligently, and yet so humbly, that chastisements may not soon be needed. There appears now every encouragement to go forward ; but we must give much sowing and watering, and even then there will need a patient waiting for the increase. Alabama, we trust, will one day yield a glorious harvest, but it is not yet white—the soil is fertile, but it is fallow ground, that needs to be broken up. There are scattered abroad many precious lambs, even of our own fold, who, lost amid the cares and entanglements of a new country, require diligent and watchful shepherds to seek them out.

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ARKANSAS.

FROM THE RT. REV. L. POLK, D.D., MISSIONARY BISHOP OF ARKANSAS:

*Columbia, Tennessee, Jan. 10, 1839.*

I avail myself of the first opportunity presenting itself, to reply to the kind letter of the Committee, which reached me in Cincinnati, on the 11th ult. Their assurances are more than met on my behalf. And I humbly pray, that the Good Shepherd, whose sheep it has been made our common duty to seek out and feed, may put it into our hearts to be faithful to our trust ; and that we may labor “as heirs together of the grace of life,” with one mind and one heart. Since my return from Cincinnati, I have been arranging my affairs so as to enable me to leave home. I shall effect this so as to permit me to start for Little Rock by the last of this month.

The letter of the Committee informs me they have determined to support five Missionaries in Arkansas for the next three years ; that Little Rock is one of the stations selected ; and for the rest, they will be governed by information to be obtained from me. The point selected, from what I learn, I have no doubt will in a few years be able to support its own minister, and now demands immediate attention. Helena might also be a suitable point as a station ; of the rest of the State, I am not now sufficiently informed to express an opinion.

I propose to occupy the remainder of the winter and the spring, in a tour of exploration through Arkansas ; and, at the earnest solicitation of the Foreign Committee, shall extend my journey into Texas. I shall be able, I think, to examine both thoroughly, and to see, should it be desired, most of the Churches of Louisiana, and Mississippi, and Southern Alabama, before the meeting of the Alabama Convention. It is my purpose now (*Deo volente*) to be present on that occasion.



## FOREIGN.

## CRETE.

Mr. Benton has succeeded in leasing, for a term of years, premises much more favorable for the operation of the school, and more convenient for his own family. The following extracts from a letter from Mrs. Benton, appeal strongly for a female assistant in her department of the school :

Together with Mr. Benton, I desire to offer my thanks to the Committee for their exertions in procuring for us the globes and infant school apparatus, which we received safely the 27th Oct., except somewhat rusted from the sea air, but not materially. I have great pleasure in the prospect of improvement which will result from their use among the dear children under my care. The schools, since the vacation, have not been so well attended as before, owing to the remarkable unhealthiness of the season, and the prevalence of intermitting fever ; but since the fall rains, many little ones, with pale faces and feeble frames, have taken their seats in the school, happy to return to their much loved duties. Our registered number in the girls' department, including the infant class, was 120 ; of these 4 have died during the summer, and a number remain ill, so that our average attendance has been but 75. After our removal to another house, and the proposed division of the schools, which, I hope, will now take place in a few weeks, it is intended to have a new register of the scholars, and with Divine permission to report regularly their number and progress. Twenty-five now read well in the Gospel, who, a year ago, had never seen its sacred pages, or had its truths unfolded to their minds. The kindness manifested to this retired portion of the Lord's vineyard, has excited in our minds renewed thankfulness and trust in the goodness of God, who has, thus far, blessed our labors, and given us strength to persevere in efforts to improve the condition of this oppressed and benighted people. Could I feel that I were capable of fulfilling all my duties which at present devolve upon me, and which continue to increase, I should have nothing to desire but your continued prayers on our behalf ; but I must plead the cares of a family and an interesting and increasing school, and earnestly beg that an assistant may be sent as soon as it can be effected ; one devoted to the work, will receive an affectionate welcome, and, so far as we can make it, a comfortable home in our family. While any doubt remained as to the permanent establishment of the Mission, I felt that it would be wrong to ask an increase of laborers here ; but now that our Heavenly Father has prepared the way before us, and our work is becoming more important, and its responsibilities more arduous, I think the Committee will see, with us, the necessity of faithful and efficient superintendence in the different departments. I have reason to be pleased and satisfied with the Greek teacher, Victoria, who discharges her duties with fidelity ; but it is uncertain how long we shall be able to retain her

in the school, as her mother is anxious that she should return to Athens, and continually importunes us on the subject.

My sister Mary has been a great assistance to me in the school. She has acquired a greater facility than myself in speaking the language, and has voluntarily devoted herself to the infant class for the present, with the assistance of one of the larger girls as monitor. Respecting the monitors, to whom we have given some remuneration, they are orphan girls, who act as monitors during school hours, and recite their lessons afterwards. We found it absolutely necessary to supply their little wants of clothing to secure their regular attendance, else (and especially at this season) they would have been sent into the country to pick olives, or work in the vegetable gardens. I hope we shall be able to forward some specimens of writing and needle-work. As we had received no materials, for the female department, of sewing from America, I was obliged to expend a few dollars for that purpose, which will also be found in Mr. B.'s accounts. The necessity of inculcating habits of industry, and giving them motives of encouragement, induced us to send to Trieste for some canvass for marking, needles, worsted, colored sewing cotton, &c., which could not be procured here. Of these we procured but a small quantity; and I now hope that, as the Mission in Crete is becoming more known, our wants will be supplied. I can scarcely express to you the pleasure we feel in receiving the church publications, to notice the labors of the different Missionaries in their respective stations. Surely our hearts should overflow with gratitude to God, that we are permitted to unite our feeble efforts in the furtherance of his kingdom and the spread of his gospel; and our prayers are constantly ascending, that those who are already in the field may be found faithful, and not take their hand from the plough; and that more laborers may be sent to the fields, now ripe for the harvest.

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#### CHINA.

FROM THE REV. W. J. BOONE, M. D.

(Continued from page 51.)

*Adopted Pupils.*—Some time since, I thought I had made a commencement in receiving one little boy; but it proved quite a melancholy beginning. The Chinese teacher, who was employed by Brother L. in the month of June, came to me to request assistance in behalf of a Chinese orphan boy, who was in great want and distress. He offered to take him into his house and instruct him in Chinese, if I would pay for his food and clothing. I agreed to give him \$2 a month for this purpose, intending, should he prove a clever boy, to take him into my own family. He was an intelligent boy of eight or nine years of age. He staid two months and a half, and gained very much upon Mrs. B.'s affections (with whom he studied Malay every day,) by his amiability, diligence and evident desire to learn, when his

mother ran off with him. I then learned that she had been on the point of selling him for a slave to pay a debt she had contracted, when the teacher dissuaded her, upon my promise of providing for him. Poor little fellow, he may now be in the bitter bonds of slavery. Will not this short but indeed deeply affecting story, induce many to feel a lively interest in children intrusted to the care of such parents, and enable us to place some few of them, at least, under the care of a Christian family. Tong Leang's fate has made a deep impression upon my mind, and awakened to a painful degree my sympathy for the poor children I see every day in the streets. God grant that the recital of it in the ears of American christian mothers, may awaken a sympathy in behalf of the other children that shall overweigh, by the good those sympathies shall prompt them to do, all the distress which he may suffer in consequence of the cruel conduct of his unnatural mother.

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FROM THE REV. H. LOCKWOOD.

*Language—Missionary Labor—Visit to Macao—Hospital—Opium Trade.*

*Macao, Aug. 13, 1838.*

You have probably received notice of my intention to leave Batavia for a time. I left there on the 21st of May, having had the offer of a gratuitous passage in the ship "Logan," Captain Follansbee, of Boston. By the protecting kindness of our Heavenly Father, I arrived here in safety, on the 13th of June, and after a stay of a few days visited Canton, from whence I returned to this place on the 15th ult. The voyage proved of considerable benefit to my health, but the extreme hot weather during a part of the time since my arrival, has prevented my improving as much from the fresh sea breezes and pure atmosphere usually prevalent at Macao, as I had hoped. A stay of two or three months, however, until the favorable monsoon for returning to Java, to which I am strongly recommended by friends here, will I hope be of material benefit.

My efforts to obtain a suitable teacher of the Hok-kéen dialect have finally proved successful. One man, with whom an agreement was partly made, gave out from fear, as he asserted, of the danger of having intercourse with foreigners. I endeavor, at least, to keep myself from losing ground in the language, if I make no progress. It is my determination, if strength is granted, by the blessing of God, to persevere till it is acquired. The facilities for learning the Hok-kéen dialect are not so great here as at Batavia. It is rarely that a person is met with who can understand it, and good teachers are hardly to be got. But for learning the dialect of the place, the advantages are superior to any other situation. Two or three years here would suffice, with health and application, to become as proficient in this dialect, as four or five years at Batavia, in the Hok-kéen; that is in speaking, for in reading the language, place makes very little



difference. This advantage is owing principally to two reasons: first, there is not half the difference between the written and spoken dialects of Canton and Macao,\* that there is between those of the Hok-kéen; so that while one is learning to read he is at the same time learning to speak; while, in the latter, the two idioms are almost as distinct as two different languages—so much so, that a person may be able to read fluently, and at the same time be utterly unable to make himself understood by the great majority of the lower class, who are not very familiar with the reading sounds. The other reason is, that here the language is almost constantly sounding in the ears, there being very few moments in the day, and often but few hours in the night, that its sounds are not heard, either from servants in the house, or the crowds in the streets. Out of China the case is quite different, as the Chinese are seldom if ever employed as servants, and the use of some other language, as the Malay, being very generally adopted. On a general comparison of the two dialects, the Hok-kéen seems preferable on account of utility, though not in the case of acquisition, it being much more extensively spoken in its native province, and by most of the colonists; and, to a person desiring to go up the coast, or to any other part of the empire, a knowledge of the dialect spoken here would be of little use.

From what I have seen since my present visit here, I am only more confirmed in my opinion of the superior advantages of Batavia as a station for our Mission. The restrictions, uncertainties and jealousies under which the Missionaries labor here, both from the Portuguese and Chinese authorities, are quite as great, and in some things much greater, than those under the Dutch government. The fact of being in China, and the desirableness of such a situation, should any favorable changes take place, appear to me to be about the only considerations in favor of a station here.

Mr. Bridgman, who has been in China eight or nine years, and probably understands as much, or more, of the people and their language than any other Missionary, has been indefatigable in his labors for the cause; while the course he has pursued has been the only one, probably, in which he could have maintained so long a residence in the empire. His quiet and unobtrusive labors may yet be found to have done far more for the ultimate benefit of China, than those which have been attended with much more noise and eclat. The Chinese Repository, edited by him, you are acquainted with, as well as with the local societies for the benefit of the Chinese, to which part of his time is devoted. The influence of the Repository on the community has no doubt been beneficial. He has just published a compilation of a brief history of the United States, in Chinese. The preparation of tracts and revision of the Scriptures employ a part of his time. He

\* They differ considerably between these two places also.



has also living with him two or three boys, as servants, the only capacity in which they would be allowed to remain, but who are receiving a good English education. One of them has already a considerable acquaintance with the Hebrew, and promises in moral and pious character, as well as talent, to become an important instrument in preparing an acceptable translation of the Hebrew Scriptures for his countrymen. These are the means which have been providentially opened before him for promoting the welfare of China since his arrival here, and for which he considers it his duty faithfully to labor, while other avenues to the minds and hearts of the Chinese continue to be closed against him.

The Ophthalmic Hospital, conducted by Dr. Parker, is another mode of approach to the Chinese, which has hitherto been used with great success, and gained much popularity among the foreign residents. The extent to which this instrumentality might be employed were the men and means possessed, is perhaps almost unlimited. The Medical Missionary Society formed here, have, as you will see by their publications, determined on extending the plan, and Dr. Parker has just come down to Macao to commence operations in a fine large building, which they have purchased here. Measures have been taken to obtain two or three more medical men, through the Missionary Societies of England and America. Considerable difference of opinion seems to prevail, as to the real value of this mode of operation in furthering the cause of evangelization among the Chinese. That much physical suffering has been relieved, and great gratitude excited in those who have enjoyed the advantage of Dr. Parker's skill and kindness, is very certain; and if their souls have not received an equal or greater benefit, it has not been from want of will in him who has ministered with so much toil and patience to their bodily infirmities. It is impossible to tell, also, what use Providence may make of the favorable impressions of foreign skill and benevolence, which many persons of rank have received by this means, in promoting a favorable reception of further benefits of the Gospel, should the way be once opened. I have myself, in particular instances, witnessed the marked contrast in the respect and kindness, which individuals who had been brought under this influence, manifested towards those whom they had thus found to be their friends, and the usual exhibition of disregard and contempt with which strangers are generally received in China. The necessity of extending these impressions as far, and as widely as possible, seems the more imperative, in order to counteract as much as possible, the fatally opposing influence of the opium trade. The annual introduction, for some time past, of twenty millions' of dollars worth of this article, has probably done more, by its deleterious effects upon the consumers, and the consequent moral recklessness with which it does not fail to stamp the foreign character in the eyes of the Chinese, to confirm and per-

petuate their unfavorable prejudices, than all the efforts of philanthropy and christian benevolence will be able to overcome in very many years. The trade moreover is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the efforts of the Imperial government to prevent it; and so strong is the hold which the drug has acquired upon the appetites of the people, and such the corruption which either its use or the profits connected with its sale, has carried with it among the provincial officers, from the highest to the lowest, that all efforts to prevent its progress will probably prove of no avail. The mandarins themselves are now the smugglers, and foreigners have only to deliver to them the opium. More than twenty vessels, of various sizes, are said to be employed along the coast, engaged in this illegal traffic. When will the same zeal and courage be displayed in dispensing the means of salvation among the Chinese! Not, it is to be feared, until the present means of destruction have made an awful progress among them. Truly, it is to be wished that the Gospel were more efficacious in the hearts of those who call themselves Christians.

By an American gentleman (Mr. Oliphant, now in New-York,) a premium of £100, has been offered for a prize essay on the opium trade, "showing its effects upon the commercial, political, and moral interests of the nations connected herewith, and pointing out the course they ought to pursue with regard to it." It is probable, however, that attention to the subject will not be long delayed in England. Public sentiment in both countries, needs to be soon and strongly exerted to oppose the progress of the evil.

But to revert to the subject of Hospitals; to make them an instrument in promoting the real objects of the Gospel, it is evident that they must be closely connected, or followed, with direct missionary work; otherwise, whatever good may be connected with them, it can be but transient or general. Such was the result of the Ophthalmic Hospital, formerly conducted here. Hundreds were relieved, it is true, from great misery, and professed much gratitude towards the benevolent individual who afforded the relief; but very little if any good effects it is believed are to be found remaining at this time, except to the individuals themselves. But to say nothing of the difficulty of conveying much instruction, or making much religious impression upon the minds of a company of individuals laboring under every variety of disease and suffering, during the little time they remain in a Hospital, and while the Missionary's thoughts and strength must be principally employed in attending to the medical part of his duties, it is thought to be not less unsafe in China to preach and distribute books and tracts in a Hospital, or to those who have left it, than to others, and very little is accordingly done in either way. The small number of patients who are able to read, will generally make tracts of comparatively little use. The general effects therefore of Mission-

any Hospitals in China, their tendency to enlarge our acquaintance with the Chinese, to make them better acquainted with us, and thus in conjunction with other modes of intercourse gradually to remove that idea of entire distinction and separation which has so long existed in their minds, seem to be the chief advantages to be gained. For pious physicians who have first gained some knowledge of the language, a better work probably could not be proposed.

The education of children may be made an object of missionary effort to some extent in Macao, subject only to occasional interruption. A school of twenty or thirty Chinese, including a few blind girls, has been taught under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Gutzlaff, in their own house, without much trouble, for some time. Mr. Williams also, with whom I am now staying, has a few boys in his house whom he instructs. But the danger of interference by the Chinese authorities, renders it unsafe, at present, to attempt any thing more permanent.

Chinese printing has been discontinued here for some time, and every thing to be printed is now sent to Singapore. Dictionaries, vocabularies, &c., in which Chinese and English types are used together, may be printed without difficulty, and Mr. Williams is now engaged in printing a work of this kind.

Tracts are distributed to some extent, and no notice has, as yet, been taken or any difficulty raised, in consequence of them; but it requires some caution and trouble to get supplies from the ships, where they are for the most part obliged to be stored.

These particulars will perhaps give you no new idea as to the present state of China and the freedom of Missionaries in it. That it is far from being open to the Gospel, is I believe now generally understood; and there can be little doubt that there must be difficulty and tardiness in its progress, as long as there are laws by which, the life or liberty of every Chinese convert, or abettor of christianity is endangered. Still the Church ought not to be discouraged. Some progress has been made. The duty to persevere in the use of every means, however small, that can be employed, seems plain. If success is slow, it is certain in the end, because the work is the Lord's, and he will be faithful to his promises. It is the opinion of Mr. King, that the Church in America ought now to have a large body of young men in the field, engaged in the language. Mr. King has written some important pieces lately published in the Chinese Repository on "American influence" in the East.

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#### TEXAS.

The following letter is in reply to an invitation extended by the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions, to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Polk, requesting him to include Texas in his early visitations. Shall that country be longer unheeded? Shall the call be sounded through our church, and no one be found



to meet Bishop Polk and give himself, in faith, to the work of the gospel in that important field?—[ED.]

FROM THE RT. REV. BISHOP POLK, D. D.

*Columbia, Tennessee, 10th January, 1839.*

Your communication in regard to Texas is received. For the kindness you have been pleased to express towards me, personally, as engaged in the work of our common Master, you will please accept my thanks. The sympathy of the Brethren is a grateful offering.

All that you say in regard to the duty of giving our attention, without delay, to the establishment of Missions in this new Republic, is clear and conclusive. And although the work assigned me within our own borders, is more than enough to occupy my undivided attention, yet as this case has something peculiar about it, I do not feel at liberty to decline the invitation.

The growing importance of this Republic is daily becoming more manifest, and the influence for good or evil, on the future destiny of countless multitudes of our fellow men is equally certain. If we are desirous of doing a good work, we shall not be backward in lending our aid in giving shape to its early impressions. What I can do consistently with other engagements, the Committee may be assured I will do gladly and willingly. The ground I presume is in a good degree unoccupied; and it would be very desirable to have men of character, sound in the faith and full of evangelical zeal, as pioneers. Great discouragement must of course be counted upon, and no man should be encouraged to attempt such a work, unless he be willing to endure hardness, and labor with great singleness of purpose.

I shall leave home for Arkansas in a week or two, so soon as I can arrange my affairs. After exploring that state, I will in pursuance of the Committee's request, extend my journey into Texas and explore it. I hope I may be able to effect both objects in the course of the winter and spring. The result of my observations, I shall take pleasure in communicating to you.

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FROM THE REV. C. S. IVES.

*Matagorda, 10th Jan., 1839.*

I have been now several weeks in Matagorda, and find the prospects for the establishment of the Church quite as fair as they had been represented to me before making up my mind to come here. I officiate regularly every Sunday, and have large, interesting and attentive congregations—that is, large for the population of the town; and, strange as it may seem, the congregation will by no means, in point of intelligence and respectability, suffer in comparison with our congregations generally in the United States. I have no marvellous stories to tell you, but I would simply say, that I have come among a people with whom I am, so far as I have become acquainted with them, much pleased. I have seen few towns in the Southern United States,

where there is more intelligence and morality; more respect for religion, or a stronger desire for the benefits of the institutions of the Gospel, than in this place. The people are not only intelligent, and desirous of the institutions of education and religion, but also liberal and generous, as far as their means extend; but the country is new, the currency bad, the lands uncultivated, and all the resources yet to be developed; they are therefore poor, and cannot have the blessings of the Gospel, unless sent them by a friendly hand from abroad. There are now here about 130 houses, and probably about 500 inhabitants. The town is growing fast, and must eventually become one of great importance.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP POLK.—The following extract from the Sermon of Bishop McIlvaine, at the consecration of the Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, will be read with deep interest:

“But you will indulge me, brethren, with a moment to say a few words to him whose consecration to the office of Missionary Bishop is now to take place. You can little conceive with what a special and most affectionate interest, the speaker will participate in this solemnity. A little of it may be explained by the following brief relation.

It is now nearly thirteen years since a very remarkable work of grace occurred, in the Military Academy of the United States. During a condition of almost universal indifference to religion and of wide-spread infidelity, against which the efforts of the ministry of one man, set for the defence of the gospel, seemed for a long time to make not the least way; suddenly almost, in a very few days, many minds, without communication with one another, and without personal intercourse with the Minister, appeared deeply, and almost simultaneously interested in the great matters of eternal life. Officers as well as Cadets participated in this, and to such an extent, that the minister's study was soon occupied every evening with assemblies, composed of both, for prayer and the exposition of the Word of God; and a serious impression, more or less deep and abiding, was spread over a large part of the whole military community. Several became at that period very decided soldiers of Christ. Many others received impressions then, which God has since ripened into manifest and energetic piety. Many more received the seed of the word, in whom, though it seemed to die, it has since, under the continued influence of the Spirit, sprung up and brought forth fruit. Some are still in military life. Others have been, long since, adorning the Christian profession in the ministry of the gospel.

The very first appearance of this work of grace, so remarkably and singularly the work of God, was the coming of a Cadet, alone and most unexpectedly, to introduce himself to the Chaplain, and unburthen the sorrows of a contrite heart. All around

him was coldness and scepticism. To speak decidedly in favor of religion, was then so unusual in the Academy that it made one singular. To converse with the Chaplain on that subject, had not yet been ventured by any, except out of opposition to the truth. That any would appear there seriously seeking eternal life; even the Chaplain was afraid to hope. But the darkest of the night is nearest the dawn. A Cadet did venture to come, in open day, to the Chaplain's study, too deeply concerned to heed what would be said of him. He was personally unknown to the Chaplain. His message he tried to utter, but could not. Again he tried, and again; but the heart was too full for speech. At length it was: "*tell me what must I do—I have come about my soul. I know not what I want—I am entirely in the dark. What must I seek? where must I go?*" Such was the first declaration of one who for some days, had been awakened under the preaching and reading of the truth. A sermon preached on the Scriptures, and a tract, sent at a venture, from the Chaplain's study to whomsoever it might meet, had been blessed to his soul.\* Doubts and cavils were all abandoned. Implicit submission seemed his engrossing principle. From that moment, the young man appeared to take up the cross, and to stand decidedly and boldly on the Lord's side. The singular and very prominent evidence of the hand of God in this case, was very greatly blessed to others. By and by, he professed Christ in the sacrament of Baptism, which was administered to him, with others, recently turned to the Lord, in the chapel of the Military Academy, and in presence of all the corps. After graduating at that institution and leaving the army, he passed through a regular course of study for the holy ministry, and was successively ordained Deacon and Presbyter. Many years have since elapsed. The Chaplain has since been called to a higher order in the ministry, and more enlarged responsibilities in the Church. The Cadet, meanwhile, after many vicissitudes of active duty and of disabling ill health, supposed

\* The tract was sent by a Cadet, who in obedience to the request of a pious father, of whose death he had just heard, had come to introduce himself to the Chaplain. He was not then of a serious mind in religion. A tract was put into his hand for himself; another, as bread upon the waters, with the direction, "*drop it any where in the barracks: perhaps I shall hear from it.*" He smiled, promised compliance, and dropped it, unseen, in the room of his friend, the Cadet above named. That day a week, the Chaplain *heard from it*, as related in the discourse. But still he who dropped it was not known to care for his soul. The other, having learned from the Chaplain to what Cadet he was so indebted, put a pious book in *his* way—(Gregory's Letters.) Soon they were in prayer together in private. Soon, he who was first in Christ presented the other, as one seeking the peace of God, at the place where the prayers of Cadets were then *wont to be made*, (the Chaplain's study.) One of them is now a Bishop; the other, a most beloved minister of the Gospel, well known as the devoted and successful Pastor of one of the largest flocks of the Diocese of Virginia.

The Letters of Olinthus Gregory, LL. D., on the Evidences, Doctrines and Duties of Christianity, were of eminent use at that time. The American Edition was published, at the Chaplain's instance, for that meridian.



he had settled himself for the rest of his life, as a preacher and pastor to an humble and obscure congregation of negroes, whom he had collected together from neighboring plantations; to whom, living entirely upon his own pecuniary means, he appropriated a part of his own house for a church, and to whose eternal interests he had chosen cheerfully and happily to devote himself, as their spiritual father, with no emolument but their salvation. But such was just the true spirit for the highest of all vocations in the church. To be a servant of servants, is the very school in which to prepare for the chief ministry under him, who took on him the form of a servant. The Church needed a Missionary Bishop for a vast field, for great self-denial, for untiring patience, for courageous enterprise. Her eye was directed to the self-appointed pastor of that humble congregation. With most impressive unanimity did she call him away, to a work, not indeed of more dignified duty, but of more eminent responsibility; not indeed of more exquisite satisfaction to a Christian's heart, (for what can give a true Christian heart more exquisite satisfaction, than to lead such of the poor to Christ?) but of severer trials, and vastly greater difficulties and hardships. Counting the cost, he has not dared to decline it. Regarding the call as of God, he has embraced the promised grace, and is now ready to be offered. And thus the Chaplain has here met the beloved Cadet again, seeing and adoring the end of the Lord in that remarkable beginning; and now, with unspeakable thankfulness to God, for what he here witnesses, may he say to this candidate, elect, for labor and sacrifice, in the words of St. Paul to *his* beloved disciple:

"Thou therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus. Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ. And the things thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thou to faithful men who shall be able to teach others also." I call you *Son*, in affectionate recollection of the past. I call you *Brother* now, in affectionate consideration of the present and the future. Dear, beloved brother, I see plainly in prospect the hardness you are to endure. I mean not hardness to the body. Of this, indeed, you will have no lack in your wide circuits of travel and labor. But this is not the cross I speak of. Hardness to the spirit, I mean; trials of patience, and faith, and love, and meekness; trials of the heart, painful and constant,—such as Jesus knew so acutely, because his spirit was so pure, his heart so tender, his sense of the hatefulness of sin so deep—trials, such as you will feel acutely, in proportion as you attain towards the purity and elevation of the mind of your dear Master. But "God hath not given us the spirit of fear." "Be thou partaker of the afflictions of the gospel, according to the power of God. "Endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." Be ever looking unto him, glorious Captain of your salvation!—ever considering him who endured such contradiction of sinners against himself; have in him the

simple confidence of a good soldier ; show the implicit obedience, the patient watchfulness, the intrepid zeal, the entire devotedness of a good soldier of Jesus Christ. Your strength is all in him. It is enough. Use it. It waits your call. Draw upon that right hand of power till you are "*strong in the Lord.*" Carry the spirit of the pastor of that congregation of slaves, the spirit of a servant of servants, into the highest walks of your office. A ruler by commission ; be always the servant of all in spirit and in work. Wash the disciples' feet. Do any thing to bring sinners to the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost. Count all things but loss, that the lost may "win Christ and be found in him." Be yourself an example of the plainest, the most pointed, distinct, earnest and constant preaching of Christ. This, and the raising up and sending out of others to the same work, is the high vocation to which you are called. Strive to surround yourself with a ministry after this pattern ; a ministry of men schooled in the experience of the preciousness of Christ ; schooled in the mind of Christ ; taught of God how to set him forth to the consciences and hearts, to the wants, and fears, and woes of this lost and blinded race. "Lay hands suddenly on no man." Aim indeed at a numerous ministry, because absolutely needed. Aim, infinitely more, at a ministry full of the Holy Ghost ; knowing Christ, teaching Christ, following Christ ; ready to endure all things for Christ and his kingdom. When difficulties thicken, and helpers are few, and the wilderness is dark and dry, remember that you do not minister to others without being ministered unto ; *you* have a "*Good Shepherd*"—out of sight—but always near ; ever holding you with his right hand. Jesus ministereth to you. Let him minister. Open your whole soul to the working of his silent, all-subduing ministry. It will lift up your heart, and fill you with peace, and make your wilderness and solitary place to be glad.

Finally, remember, the time is short. The six working days of this short week will soon be over ; the everlasting Sabbath will soon begin. Labor hard. The work is great ; but what we do, must be done quickly. "We must give ourselves continually to prayer and the ministry of the word." We look "for the appearing of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ." Watch and work ! With a Father's heart, I pray for you. With a Brother's heart, I pray for you ; commending you to God and the word of his grace. "The God of peace, who brought again from the dead, our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ ; to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

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MISSIONARY INSTITUTION AT BASLE.—*Remarks of Dr. Blumhardt, in 1820, on opening the present edifice. Already 130 Missionaries have gone forth—taught of this venerable man.*—"I

cannot so well express the feelings of wonder, of gratitude, of joy, and of hope, which fill my heart on this occasion, as in the words of the Psalmist, (Ps. cii., 12—22.) This is indeed a text suitable to the circumstances under which we are met together, and suitable to the events which have taken place among us in the last five years. It pleased God to make use of the war of 1815 for the formation of this Institution. That war threatened our dear city with desolation and ruin; but we marvellously escaped; and then some individuals desiring to erect a monument in token of their gratitude for so wonderful a deliverance, thought that no monument would be more lasting, and none more expressive of their profound thankfulness, than the establishment of a Missionary College; a college from which those might be sent who would preach the gospel of peace to the perishing heathen; and to this they were invited by the great harvest which then appeared waiting to be gathered. This testimony of public gratitude was approved by the government, who afforded the Institution their favor and protection.

“The first effort, in 1816, was little enough; like, indeed, a small seed, yet of great price, and greatly blessed by Him who tries the heart and reins. We calculated on beginning with two Missionaries, but soon ten presented themselves, of whom two are now (1820) in India, and seven are waiting in Holland, with anxiety, for the time when, further instructed in languages, they will sail to the Moluccas.

“The years 1816 and 1817, were years of remarkable scarcity, and we should remember this because, as our difficulties were greater in supporting our institution, the distinguishing mercy of God did much more abound; and He ought, on our parts, to be more thankfully praised, who thus, under such untoward circumstances, without any funds or any fixed revenue, raised up our Institution and brought it, beyond all human calculation, through all the difficulties which presented themselves.

“The increasing demands of heathen countries, obliged us to send away the first pupils of our Institution with only two years’ instruction. But their piety and their prayers had brought a blessing upon us. The extent of the harvest which appeared among the heathen; the small number of laborers to go and gather it; the number of young men, remarkable for their zeal and piety, who desired to be admitted; and the multitude of brethren and sisters in the Lord, even widows with their mites, who showed themselves disposed to help us; all these things made us resolve, at the end of the year 1818, to increase our number by one half.

“It became necessary, on this resolution, to build a Mission House; and with the necessity, a full disposition was felt by the conductors of this Institution. This house was then erected, to be for ever a monument of the loving mercy of our God; and to be for ever consecrated to the honor of his great name, and to the propagation of his gospel among the heathen.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

## DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

*Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions from the 15th of January, 1839, to the 15th of February, 1839.*

DIOCESE OF VERMONT.			
Rutland, Trinity Church,	-	-	20 00— 20 00
DIOCESE OF MASSACHUSETTS.			
Cambridge, Christ Church, balance of pledge,	-	-	8 50
Lowell, St. Ann's Church,	-	-	53 00— 61 50
DIOCESE OF RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence, Grace Ch., Miss. Soc. \$164 57; S. school, \$10 43,	-	-	175 00— 175 00
DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.			
Hartford, Christ Ch., part of monthly col., \$232 67; "Anonymous," \$100,	-	-	332 67
Middletown, Christ Church, Christmas offerings,	-	-	20 00
Waterbury, St. John's Church, offerings, \$25; County Association, \$26,	-	-	51 00— 403 67
DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.			
Cooperstown, Christ Church, Young Ladies' Society,	-	-	3 21
Hudson, Christ Church, James Mellon, Esq., for Bishop Kemper's Mission,	-	-	25 00
New-Rochelle, Trinity Church, offerings,	-	-	25 00
New-York, Ascension Church, collection,	-	-	901 75
Christ Church, collection,	-	-	68 00
St. Bartholomew's Church, part of collection,	-	-	71 03
St. Peter's Church, collection,	-	-	125 84
St. Stephen's Church, redemption of pledges,	-	-	75 00
Zion Church, collection, &c.	-	-	100 00
W. Osborn, annual, one-half, \$5; family mite-box, \$5; "D. H." \$20,	-	-	30 00—1424 83
DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW-YORK.			
Batavia, St. James' Church,	-	-	30 00
Lockport, Grace Church, offerings,	-	-	5 00
Pierpont Manor, Zion Church,	-	-	18 00— 53 00
DIOCESE OF NEW-JERSEY.			
Paterson, St. Paul's Church, Sund. school, for Duck Creek,	-	-	6 00— 6 00
DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.			
Philadelphia, Christ Church, Ladies' Miss. Ass., semi-annual, for Missionary at Boonville, Mo., \$125; for a church at Boonville, \$100,	-	-	225 00
Grace Church, Male Society,	-	-	350 00
St. Andrew's Church, a communicant, for the west,	-	-	5 00
St. James' Church, "Bee Hive" Association,	-	-	120 00
St. Peter's Church, part of annual Missionary col.	-	-	260 00
Captain J. R. Vinton, \$5; Miss W. Smith, \$3,	-	-	8 00
Pittsburgh, St. Andrew's Church, two quarterly contributions, one-half,	-	-	50 00
Pottsville, Trinity Church, collection,	-	-	7 50
Individual, "R. L."	-	-	25 00—1050 50
DIOCESE OF DELAWARE.			
Wilmington, St. Andrew's Church,	-	-	9 00
Trinity Church,	-	-	6 27— 15 27
DIOCESE OF MARYLAND.			
Fredericktown, All Saint's Church, one-half,	-	-	7 50
Hagerstown, St. John's Church, Fem. Miss. Soc., one-half,	-	-	50 00
Pomonky, Mrs. S. Chapman, one-half,	-	-	2 00— 59 50
DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.			
Albemarle Co., Charlottesville, Frederickville parish, offerings,	-	-	45 34
Alexandria, D. C., St. Paul's Church, part of contributions, \$116 92; S. S. Miss. Ass., for female school at Duck Creek, \$33 79,	-	-	150 71
Christ Church, contributions,	-	-	78 00
Amelia Co. Raleigh parish,	-	-	6 50
Chesterfield Co., Dale parish,	-	-	20 00

Halifax Co., Antrim parish, St. Mark's Church, one-half, \$15:			
T. G. Coleman, Esq., one-half, \$9 50,	-	-	24 50
Norfolk Co., Norfolk, Christ Church,	-	-	140 85
Portsmouth, Trinity Church,	-	-	42 00
Prince George Co., Merchants' Hope Miss. Soc,	-	-	51 70
Individuals; Mary E. Good, \$5; (Mrs. Langhorn, \$5; S. S. Oliver, \$5; Miss N. Taylor, \$00 25)—one-half,	10	12—	569 72
DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Clarendon, St. Mark's Church, Rev. C. P. Elliott, part redemption of pledge.	-	-	10 00
Wilton, Christ Church, Epiphany offering,	-	-	150 00— 160 00
DIOCESE OF OHIO.			
Chillicothe, St. Paul's Church, offerings,	-	-	12 00
Zanesville, St. James' Church, offerings,	-	-	11 65— 23 65
DIOCESE OF INDIANA.			
Lafayette, St. John's Church, Rev. S. R. Johnson, for Bp. Kemper's fund,	-	-	300 00
Michigan City, St. Paul's Church, collection, \$52; family mite-box of the Missionary \$10,	-	-	62 00— 362 00
DIOCESE OF ILLINOIS.			
Juliet, Christ Church, offering, one-half,	-	-	1 50— 1 50
DIOCESE OF MICHIGAN.			
Marshall, Trinity Church, one-half,	-	-	23 34— 23 34
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukie, St. Paul's Church, an individual,	-	-	4 84— 4 84
Total,			\$4414 32
Total acknowledgments since June 15, (eight months)	\$16,885	26	
Total payments since June 15,	\$16,458	77	

## FOREIGN MISSIONS.

*The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following donations from the 15th of January, to the 15th of February, 1839.*

MAINE.			
J. M.,	-	-	10 00
Saco, Trinity Ch.,	-	-	18 00— 28 00
VERMONT.			
Rutland, Trinity Ch.,	-	-	20 00— 20 00
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston, a lady, for Africa,	-	-	10 00
Grace Ch., for support of an African boy and girl at C. Palmas, \$30; a family of said church, for support of an African boy at do., \$15,	-	-	45 00
Cambridge, Christ Church, Ladies' Sewing Soc., balance of pledge of \$40 for 1838, \$19; S. S., for Africa, \$5; S. Greenleaf, for Africa, \$10,	-	-	34 00
Lowell, St. Ann's Ch.,	-	-	53 00
Marblehead, St. Michael's Ch., \$31; a lady, \$10,	-	-	41 00
Pittsfield, E. A. Newton, Esq., annual subscription,	-	-	250 00
Roxbury, a lady, in gold,	-	-	9 75— 442 75
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence, Grace Ch., for Greece, \$7 60; Africa, \$3 09; general purposes, \$164 31,	-	-	175 00
Warren, St. Mark's Ch., Ladies' Soc., for Cre te,	-	-	20 00
Westerly, Christ Ch.,	-	-	34 00— 229 00
CONNECTICUT.			
Hartford, Christ Ch., (one half),	-	-	232 67
New-Haven Co., Clerical Association, (one half),	-	-	26 00
Norwich, a lady, for Crete,	-	-	10 00
Waterbury, St. John's Ch., part of offerings,	-	-	17 00— 285 67
NEW-YORK.			
Fishkill Landing, St. Anna's Ch., for Africa, \$10 63; Texas, \$10 63,	-	-	21 26
Hempstead, L. I., St. George's Ch., monthly offerings	-	-	6 36
New-York, All Saints' Ch., collection,	-	-	188 06
St. Bartholomew's Ch., collection, (one third),	-	-	71 03
St. Clement's Ch., collection,	-	-	42 20

St. Paul's Ch., a lady, for High School at Liberia,	59 00	
St. George's Ch., a lady, for Africa,	5 00	
W. Osborn, annual, (one half),	5 00—	389 91
WESTERN NEW-YORK.		
Batavia, St. James' Ch., \$15; for school at Athens, \$5,	20 00	
Lockport, Grace Ch.,	5 00—	25 00
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Holmesburg, Miss. Soc. of All Saints' and Emanuel Chs.	20 00	
Philadelphia, St. Andrew's Ch., Female Soc. for Promotion of Religion, for Greek Miss., \$100; a female communicant, \$5 each for Athens, Crete and Persia,	115 00	
Grace Ch., Male Society for Promotion of Religion,	350 00	
St. James' Ch., S. S. colored class, for Africa,	7 00	
St. Peter's Ch., parish collections,	100 00	
A. B., for Africa, \$3 93; A. L., for Church at Cape Palmas, \$20; general, \$15,	38 93	
Pittsburg, St. Andrew's Ch., contributions for quarter ending October, \$25; and January, \$25; a lady, in memory of a deceased child, for school at Cape Palmas, \$2 50,	52 50	
Pottsville, Trinity Church,	7 50—	690 93
MARYLAND.		
Chestertown, Rev. C. F. Jones,	2 00	
Frederictown, (one-half),	7 50	
Hagerstown, St. John's Church, Fem. Miss. Soc., (one-half),	50 00	
Pomonky, Mrs. S. Chapman, (one-half),	2 00—	61 50
VIRGINIA.		
Amelia Co., Raleigh parish,	5 00	
Charlottesville, Church, weekly offerings, from May to Jan. balance of pledge of \$150,	73 00	
Chesterfield Co., Dale parish, \$20; Mary E. Good, \$5; A. O. W., for Africa, \$2 75,	27 75	
Halifax, T. G. Coleman, Esq. one-half of \$9 50; Rev. J. Grammer, \$15,	24 50	
Norfolk, Christ Church,	93 90	
St. Paul's Ch., J. C. A. for Troy Institute at Athens,	25 00	
Portsmouth, Trinity Church, for Africa,	42 00	
Richmond, Mrs. Langhorn, \$2 50; Miss N. Taylor, \$0 13; S. S. Oliver, \$2 50,	5 13	
Staunton, Trinity Church, monthly prayer meeting, \$45; Rev. E. Boyden, \$5; S. S. \$5,	55 00	
Surrey Co. Cabin Point, Miss. Soc.	19 78—	371 06
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
Alexandria, St. Paul's Church, for church at Cape Palmas, \$10; Greek Miss., \$2; general purposes, \$7 50,	19 50	
Christ Church, for African Mission,	2 15—	21 65
SOUTH CAROLINA.		
Clarendon, Rev. C. P. Elliot, Rector of St. Mark's Church, part of pledge for 1833,	11 00	
Wilton, Christ Church, from various individuals,	150 00—	161 00
OHIO.		
Chillicothe, S. S., Christmas offering, for Greece,	10 00	
Newark, Trinity Church,	3 71	
Steubenville, Anonymous, for Africa,	2 25	
Zanesville, St. James' Church, weekly offerings,	13 35—	29 31
ILLINOIS.		
Juliet, Christ Church, Christmas and New-Year's off., (one-half),	1 50—	1 50
MISSOURI.		
St. Louis, two friends,	3 00—	3 00
MICHIGAN.		
Marshall, Trinity Church, (one half),	23 34—	23 34
Total,		\$2,633 62
Less disct. and postage,		45
(Total from 1st June, 1833, \$12,293 02),		\$2,783 17

1 lb. 3 oz. Quinine, from several gentlemen of Philadelphia, by the hands of Dr. C. Morris, being a donation for the China Mission.





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